

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Yugoslavia Has Crisis History

Country Has Long Suffered From Civil Strife and Outside Rivalry

YUGOSLAVIA has been political dynamite ever since Germany's surrender. Crisis after crisis has marked her postwar history, each one charged with importance for the great powers. The most serious brought Yugoslavia into conflict with the United States over the Adriatic port of Trieste. Today there is acute tension along the frontier separating Italy and Yugoslavia. American and British troops stand on the Italian side with Yugoslav legions across the border, both watching the coveted and disputed city.

But this is nothing new. Yugoslavia was an international trouble spot long before it was a nation. A patchwork of mixed nationalities and tangled foreign interests, the country has known little but conflict.

Yugoslavia's place on the map is largely responsible for the part she has played in Europe's complicated intrigues. Her 95,000 square miles (an area about the size of New York and Pennsylvania combined) touch the borders of seven nations—Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, and Italy. At the same time, the country has a long coastline on the Adriatic Sea.

Thus Yugoslavia is at once a key Balkan state and a gateway to the Mediterranean. Through the years, this fact has made her important to the great powers in spite of her limited wealth and backward population.

The Yugoslavia of a generation ago  
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CHIEF INTEREST in the new session of the Supreme Court centers in the three justices pictured above. Associate Justices Hugo Black (left) and Robert Jackson (right) have come into increasing conflict. Observers wonder whether Chief Justice Fred Vinson (center), a newcomer to the Court, can bring the two together

## New Session of Supreme Court

Vinson Is Assuming Responsibilities of Chief Justice at a Time When Other Members of the Court Are Seriously Divided Among Themselves

THE Supreme Court of the United States comes into session today after its summer recess. It is always a dramatic moment when the black-robed justices of the nation's highest court take their places to begin the consideration of cases.

The opening of this session will be especially interesting because a new Chief Justice will be at the helm. Fred M. Vinson will for the first time take his place as the leader of the Court.

The present session commands additional attention because of the personal quarrels which recently have involved certain of the justices and which have deprived the Court of its usual dignity. These conflicts, which will be described later in this article, are based partly on personal antagon-

ism and partly on differences regarding the proper interpretation of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court convenes regularly the first Monday of October and continues in session until late in the spring. The members are in session five days a week from noon until 4:30. This time is spent in hearing the arguments of the attorneys, each of whom may talk for an hour.

Oral argument, though, is only part of the procedure. Printed briefs containing the arguments of counsel and the whole history of the case are profoundly studied by the justices. That is why they sit in court for such short periods. They do most of their work outside the courtroom. The Court sits for three weeks, then recesses for two to study cases and make decisions.

Monday is "opinion day," when decisions are handed down.

When a verdict in a particular case has been reached, the Chief Justice himself, or an associate justice named by him, writes the decision of the Court. Justices who disagree with the majority conclusion have the privilege of writing dissenting opinions telling why they disapprove the Court's decision.

Most of the cases dealt with by the Supreme Court come to it on appeal from the lower federal courts. Here is the process which is followed: A man has been accused of violating a law which Congress has enacted. The case is heard in a lower federal court and the man is convicted. He then appeals the case, and it may go to a higher court. Finally, it may reach the Supreme Court. This Court makes the final decision, explaining what the law is and either sustaining or overruling the lower courts. Cases of this kind usually attract little public attention.

Occasionally a question of constitutionality is involved. A man charged with having violated an act of Congress says that this law should not be enforced. He says that Congress had no right, under the Constitution, to pass such a law. If the lower federal courts decide against him, he may finally take the case to the United States Supreme Court. It may hold that the law is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced. Decisions of this kind, defining as they do what the powers of Congress are, attract wide public attention.

It should be kept in mind that the Supreme Court does not automatically review acts when they are passed by Congress, picking out those which are unconstitutional and setting them aside. It does not make a decision upon a law until the question comes up in an actual trial of an individual

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## Resolving the Doubt

By Walter E. Myer



Walter E. Myer

PRESIDENT WILSON had occasion at one time to decide upon a matter of policy in a case involving a dispute with Great Britain. The case

related to the charging of a toll for passage through the Panama Canal. Congress had passed an act providing that American coastwise shipping might go through the Canal without payment of toll. The British declared this a violation of a treaty between Great Britain and America which decreed that the ships of all nations might use the Canal on equal terms.

There was an honest difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the treaty. President Wilson decided that the act of Congress should be repealed. There was, he said, doubt as to whether we had a right to excuse American ships

from payment, and he added a statement which should live in American history. "Let us," he said, "resolve the doubt against ourselves!"

Wilson's critics raved when this declaration was made. They charged that he had betrayed the interests of his country. He was called "pro-British." He was called weak and "un-American." He had, however, proclaimed a rule, which if universally followed, would prevent most of the wars which afflict the world. It would make for good will and cooperation among nations.

The rule of conduct proclaimed by Woodrow Wilson is no less appropriate as a guide for the individual. Personal and social relations would be far smoother if, in case of real doubt as to whether we were right, we gave up the disputed point. If we followed that rule, we would sometimes lose temporary advantages. But we would establish reputations for fair play.

We could still stand stoutly for our true rights. We would not need to be soft or weak or futile. We could still fight resolutely and fearlessly for every privilege which belonged to us, just as a nation following the rule might still strive heroically for every firmly grounded right.

Many of the most trying troubles of public and personal life come from conflicts over doubtful points. The nations or individuals refusing to push really questionable claims would come to a new leadership, proving that honesty and fair play are the best policies. They would, in addition, gain a self-respect such as may be built only upon a foundation of clean conscience and unquestioned fairness.

Very few individuals or nations practice this policy. That is one of the important reasons why there is always so much trouble and conflict in the world.



# U. S. Supreme Court Begins New Session

(Concluded from page 1)

case. A law may remain on the statute books for several years and its provisions may be rigidly enforced before the Court has an occasion to decide upon its constitutionality.

It sometimes happens that a law will be declared unconstitutional, and that later a similar law may be passed. Meanwhile the membership of the Court may have changed, and when the case comes up again, the Court may decide that the law is constitutional. That has happened a number of times in American history. Usually, however, the Court upholds decisions that have previously been made.

Sometimes it is hard to determine whether or not a particular act of Congress is constitutional. Many examples of these difficult cases might be cited. Here is one of them:

Congress, let us say, is convinced that child labor is a bad thing and wishes to prohibit it. Now the Constitution does not specifically give to Congress the power to enact a child labor law. The members of Congress, however, are determined not to be thwarted, so they cast about to see whether some power which they do possess could reasonably be interpreted in such a way as to allow them to legislate on child labor.

## Commerce Clause Used

They hit upon the commerce clause of the Constitution. It declares that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the states. Congress then enacts a law declaring that goods made by child labor may not be carried across state lines. Advocates of the law say that it is constitutional, since it is actually a regulation of interstate commerce.

Opponents of the law say that this interpretation stretches the point too far. They say that the real purpose of the law is not to regulate commerce so that goods may pass freely among the states. They say that in passing the law Congress made the interstate commerce clause an excuse to enact legislation which the Constitution makers did not give it the power to enact.

Is such an act constitutional? The decision in a case of this kind could go either way. Public opinion is always divided on an issue of this kind, and usually there is a difference of opinion among the Supreme Court justices themselves.

In general, people who think that the government should take an active part in improving social conditions favor a broad interpretation of the Constitution. They hold, for example, that a child labor law such as has been described should be declared constitutional since it is a form of interstate commerce regulation. Wherever possible, they think that the Constitution should be so interpreted as to give Congress power to legislate for the common welfare.

There are those, on the other hand, who think that too much governmental regulation is a bad thing. They think that, in the long run, such regulation may hurt, rather than help, the people. People who think this way are for a more strict interpretation of the Constitution. They are always looking for some constitutional barrier which will prevent the extension of government controls and regulations.

Thus far, we have been speaking about the power of the Supreme Court to set aside laws enacted by Congress. The Court may also pass upon the constitutionality of laws enacted by states. There is a different situation involved, however. Whereas Congress may pass only those laws which the Constitution gives it power to enact, the states may pass any laws which are not expressly forbidden by the Constitution.

Doubt frequently arises, though, as to whether some particular law enacted by a state legislature is or is not forbidden by the national Constitution. For example, the 14th Amendment says that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property,

learned in the direction of protecting private industry from what he considers "excessive" government control and regulation.

These two men are leaders of their schools of opinion in the Court. Other justices are frequently referred to as members of the "Black" or "Jackson" camps. The differences in thinking between the two groups are so great that "split decisions" have come to be expected on many major issues.

These disputes have been all the more bitter because of personal feeling which has developed within the Court. Justice Jackson has publicly criticized Justice Black for taking part in a case in which one of the lawyers arguing the case was formerly Black's

ened him with "war" if he did so. As Jackson tells the story, he dropped the issue only because Chief Justice Stone asked him not to plunge the Court into open conflict.

Friends of Justice Black argue that it has been a common practice for justices to sit on cases in which former associates were connected with the proceedings. They say that many justices have formerly been connected with large law offices, and that these firms are constantly arguing cases before the Court. Here are some of the examples cited by Black's supporters to prove that his course of action was not at all unprecedented:

"The late Chief Justice Stone did not make a practice of disqualifying himself when members of his former law firm appeared before the Court unless the case involved a client whom he had represented while he was a member of the firm. As a matter of fact, Mr. Stone even took part in a case (*Jones & Laughlin vs. NLRB*) when his brother was an executive in the corporation involved.

"The late Justice Brandeis took part in the Social Security cases in 1937, despite the fact that one of his former law partners participated.

"Justice Jackson has never disqualified himself when Lawyer Charles Fahey, who served under Jackson when he was U. S. District Attorney, has argued cases before the Supreme Court.

"Justice Douglas has frequently sat in on cases involving members of the law firm with which he was formerly associated.

"Justice Frankfurter sat in the Ethyl Corporation anti-trust suit, despite the fact that Dean Acheson, who had formerly served as Frankfurter's personal lawyer, argued the corporation's case before the Supreme Court."

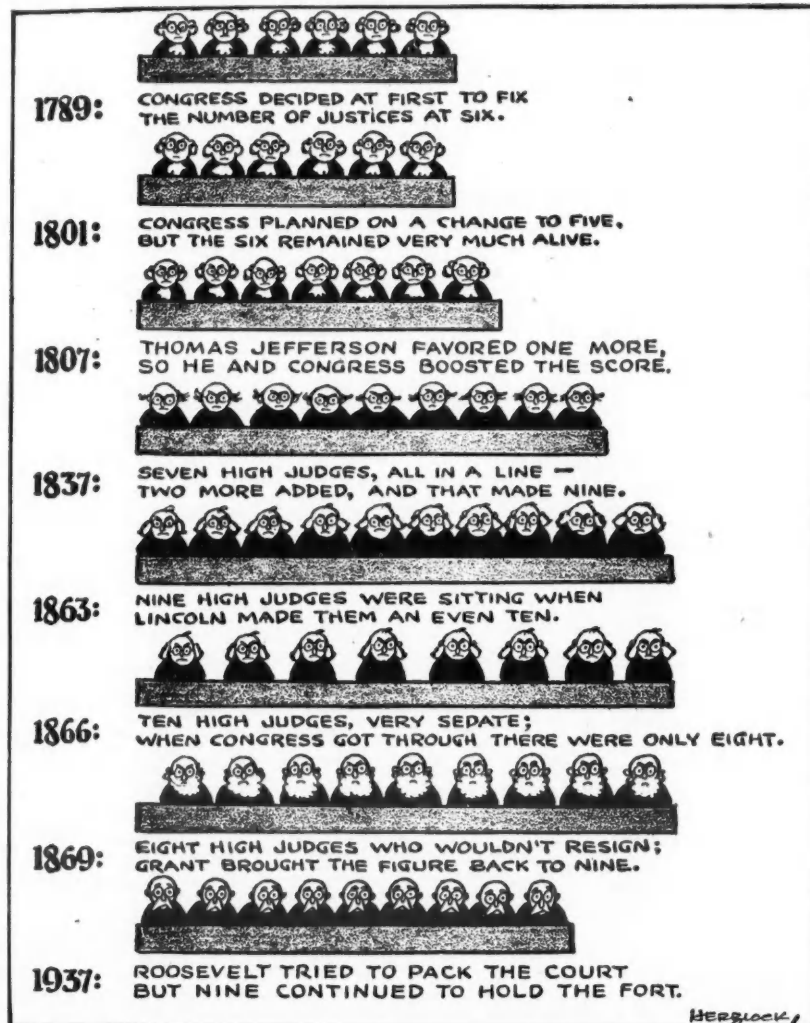
Many other cases could be cited, according to Black's supporters, to show that Jackson's bitter criticism of him is entirely unjustified. They contend that if Supreme Court justices cannot be trusted to hand down fair decisions, despite any personal interests involved, then no one can.

Other justices have joined in this quarrel on one side or the other in such a way as to disturb the calm and dignity which has usually characterized our highest tribunal. It is hoped that Chief Justice Vinson will be able to soften the unfriendliness among the justices and to weld them into a cooperative team again. He is a compromiser himself and possesses skill in dealing with conflicting personalities.

## Court Classroom

Every week end, Judge John L. Kelly of Buffalo, New York, turns his courtroom into a classroom. Local young people are invited to attend special court sessions, called "clinics of life problems," where they can see for themselves how our laws are carried out.

Judge Kelly believes students will gain a wealth of understanding by watching a court in action. They will acquire firsthand knowledge of law and court procedure. More important still, they will find out something about what crime and other social problems really mean.



THE JINGLE tells how the size of the Supreme Court has been changed throughout its history

without due process of law." Frequently, when states have tried to regulate business or industrial concerns in one way or another, the charge has been made that they were injuring private property and thus violating the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

There is, therefore, the same kind of conflict about state laws that there is about laws passed by Congress. In both cases, public opinion is divided along the same lines.

Supreme Court justices differ over the meaning of the Constitution just as ordinary people do. At present, the members of the Court are split into two opposing camps. Justice Black has consistently interpreted the Constitution in such a way as to give the federal government broad powers in regulating corporations and in promoting the interests of workers. Justice Jackson, on the other hand, has

law partner. Jackson says that such practices will hurt the Court's reputation for fair and unbiased decisions.

The case in question concerned a legal controversy between a miners' union and a mine corporation. When it was reviewed by the Supreme Court last year, the mine operators claimed that it was improper for Justice Black to take part in the deliberations because his former law partner was defending the miners.

According to Jackson, the late Chief Justice Stone voluntarily stepped aside when a case of this kind came up involving some of his former partners, even though he had not worked with them for many years. Jackson insists that all legal tradition and fairness frown on the idea of a judge sitting in on a case under such circumstances.

Justice Jackson wanted to write an opinion expressing these objections at the time. He claims that Black threat-





Stanley Reed



Felix Frankfurter



William Douglas



Frank Murphy

ALL PHOTOS BY HARRIS &amp; EWING

## Personality Sketches of the Nine Justices

ALTHOUGH all present justices of the United States Supreme Court had, before being appointed to that body, distinguished themselves in the field of law, their careers had, in other respects, differed widely. In order to understand more fully the decisions of the Court, we must know something about the backgrounds of these men.

They come from widely separated areas of the country. Four were born in the South, but one of those, Justice Rutledge, has spent much of his time in the West. Minnesota, Michigan, and New York have one justice each on the bench. Justice Burton, though born in New England, has spent most of his time in the Midwest. Justice Frankfurter, the only foreign-born member of the Court, has spent much time in New England.

The present Supreme Court is unusual for its lack of elderly members. In the past, the Court has often contained many justices above the age of 70. The ages now, however, range from 47 to 63. Following are brief sketches of the nine justices:

**Fred M. Vinson.** Chief Justice Vinson, 56, is a native of Kentucky. He entered state politics soon after his graduation from law school, and in 1922 was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. An expert mathematician, he won considerable recognition in Congress through his work in the fields of finance and taxation.

In 1937, Vinson was appointed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Since 1943 he has occupied several important government posts, including those of Director of Economic Stabilization and Secretary of the Treasury.

Though jovial, Vinson is characterized as a hard worker and a fighter. Although his record in Congress gave him the reputation of being a New Deal supporter and a firm friend of labor, his fairness and pleasing personality enabled him to become popular with all sides. These traits may help him to end the present feud in the Court (see article on page 1).

**Hugo Black.** Sixty-year-old Justice Black comes from Alabama. A lawyer and police judge in Birmingham for several years, he left the South to come to Washington as a senator in 1927. In the Senate, Black made a reputation as a vigorous investigator of abuses in big business corporations. He was appointed to the Court in 1937.

Black was President Roosevelt's first appointee to the Supreme Court. His nomination loosed a political

storm, for it was charged that he had belonged to the notorious Ku Klux Klan. Many of his critics hoped the Senate would for that reason refuse to confirm the appointment. The protests finally subsided, however, and Black became a member of the Court.

Today, Justice Black is still the friend of the "underdog." He is often critical of more "conservative" members of the Court and is himself considered an outstanding "liberal."

**Stanley Reed.** Kentucky-born Stanley Reed, 61, came to the Supreme Court after a successful career as a lawyer and government official. He did legal work for the Federal Farm Board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and then became Solicitor General (the lawyer who represents the United States government before the Supreme Court). In the latter role, he defended many New Deal laws before the Court and won President Roosevelt's admiration.

After he became an associate justice in 1938, Reed showed himself to be a "middle-of-the-roader." When the other justices are lined up in two opposing teams over an issue, it is often Reed who casts the deciding vote.

**Felix Frankfurter.** Justice Frankfurter, 63, is the only foreign-born member of the Court. He came to this country from Vienna as a child. He broke most records for scholarship at Harvard Law School and won equally brilliant distinction in his teaching of law at Harvard.

Frankfurter's public career has included posts in the War and Labor Departments and a term as Assistant United States Attorney. Moreover, while teaching at Harvard he became well known as a member of President

Roosevelt's "brain trust," giving advice to the President and various other members of the administration.

Frankfurter was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt in 1939. Since then, despite his former New Deal associations, he has identified himself with the "conservative" wing of the Court.

**William O. Douglas.** At 47, Douglas is the youngest member of the Supreme Court. A poor boy from Minnesota, he obtained his legal education partly through scholarships and partly through his own earnings. After leaving Columbia Law School, he was a Wall Street lawyer, professor, and government official. He was appointed to the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1936, and became its chairman in the following year.

Justice Douglas is one of the Court's outstanding "liberals." Ever since his appointment in 1939, he has been grouped with Justices Black and Murphy as a champion of New Deal ideas. His knowledge of corporation finance, gained in Wall Street and on the Securities and Exchange Commission, is now of great value to the Supreme Court.

Douglas' forceful personality has kept him in the limelight as a political possibility.

**Frank Murphy.** Frank Murphy, 53, has had a varied and exciting career. The Michigan-born justice has been mayor of Detroit, Governor of Michigan, High Commissioner of the Philippines, and United States Attorney General. Many friends think that he was happier in such active administrative posts than he is at present as a member of the Supreme Court.

As a boy, Murphy worked in a factory, and throughout his career he has fought dynamically as a friend of the underprivileged. He staunchly defends the rights of all minorities. Since his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1940, he has been a mainstay of the "liberal" group of justices.

**Robert Jackson.** Robert Jackson, 54, is the one member of the present Supreme Court who never went to college. He read law on his own, and was admitted to the New York bar at 21. As a young attorney, he distinguished himself in his crusades against big-business abuses.

Jackson's Washington career began when he became general counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1934. Before being appointed to the Court in 1941, he was Assistant Attorney General, Solicitor General, and United States Attorney General.

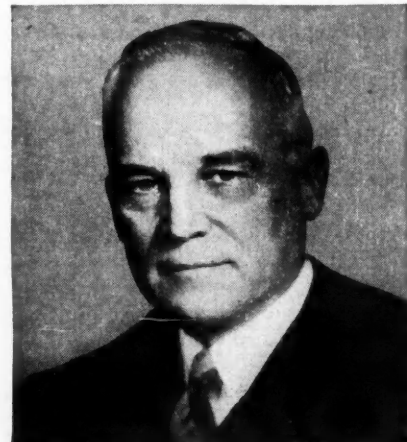
Justice Jackson recently attracted considerable attention as American prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials. There was also wide publicity devoted to his attack on Justice Black (see article on page 1). During his stay in Germany, he was particularly missed by the "conservative" wing of the Court.

**Wiley Rutledge.** Wiley Rutledge, 52, is a Kentuckian by birth. His teaching career, however, has taken him all over the country. He has been a law professor at the University of Colorado, Washington University (St. Louis), and Iowa State University.

Justice Rutledge was an outspoken "liberal" judge in a federal court when President Roosevelt named him for the Supreme Court in 1943. He has always been watchful for violations of the rights of minority groups, and votes more frequently with the "liberals" than the "conservatives."

**Harold Burton.** Although appointed by President Truman, Harold Burton, 58, is a Republican. A New Englander by birth, he has spent most of his life in the Midwest. He practiced law in Ohio and Utah and served as mayor of Cleveland.

Elected to the Senate in 1941, Burton was noted for his sponsorship of international cooperation. He was a member of the Truman Committee investigating the war effort and there won the friendship of the President, who appointed him to the Supreme Court last year. Thus far, Burton has usually been found on the "conservative" side in split Court decisions.



Wiley Rutledge



Harold Burton

PHOTOS BY HARRIS &amp; EWING





WARSHIPS ANCHORED in a beautiful harbor near Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic Sea

GALLOWAY

## Yugoslavia

(Concluded from page 1)

was not a united country, but it was the same testing ground of power politics that it is today. Actually, it was an incident in what is today the Yugoslav republic that touched off World War I.

In 1914 Austria-Hungary held most of present-day Yugoslavia. Only the southern districts were independent. These areas made up the two small kingdoms of Montenegro and Serbia.

Austria had long watched Serbia, hoping to bring the country under her control. When a terrorist killed the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, Austria saw her chance and pounced. She threw the blame on Serbia and started military action against her. Serbia appealed to France for help and the war was on.

Four years later, the victorious Allies sat down at Versailles to build a new Europe from the wreckage. They decided to unite the Serbs with two neighboring Slavic peoples—the Croats and the Slovenes. Headed by the Serbian royal family, the new country emerged as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia's early years of nationhood were turbulent. First of all, she was beset by quarrels with her neighbors. Italy could not forget that the Allies had promised her the Dalmatian coast. She directed her displeasure at Yugoslavia and finally succeeded in taking the Adriatic port of Fiume away from her. Eventually, the city was made a free port.

Hungary nursed a grievance against the Yugoslavs because they held areas where large numbers of Hungarians lived. There were clashes with Austria over another minority problem, with Greece over the port of Salonika, and with Romania over border issues.

At home there was more trouble.

The Croats and Slovenes complained that the Serbs, who made up the largest group in the country, exercised too much power over them. Instead of running Yugoslavia as a federation, the way the peace planners had wanted, King Alexander had installed a highly centralized government. Croat leaders calling for states' rights were jailed or exiled.

By 1929, hostility between Serbs and Croats was so intense that King Alexander decided that only a dictatorship could hold the country together. He suspended the constitution and took absolute power for himself. His secret police introduced a reign of terror.

Yugoslavia's problems became acute in 1934 when Alexander was assassinated on a visit to France. His young son Peter came to the throne and his cousin, Prince Paul, was appointed regent.

### Foreign Policy Changes

The change in rulers brought a pronounced change in foreign policies. Yugoslavia drifted away from her old friendship with France and strengthened her ties with the rising Axis nations.

Europe was, by this time, well on the road to war. Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Austria passed under the control of Germany, bringing Hitler to Yugoslavia's borders on two sides. Italy invaded Albania, and the Yugoslavs found themselves completely ringed in by the Axis. While the Yugoslav leaders were willing to cooperate on close terms with Hitler, they were not willing to let him dominate their country.

In 1941, the long-expected blow fell. German armies invaded Yugoslavia and within three weeks the government had collapsed. The Nazis parceled out large sections of Yugoslav territory to Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and prepared to run the rest of the country through puppet leaders.

By this time, young King Peter had

escaped and set up an exile government under Allied protection. The Yugoslavs at home seemed too stunned to oppose the Germans. But it was not long before two powerful resistance movements were showing the world that Yugoslavia's love of freedom was very much alive.

The first to attract world notice was the Chetnik movement of General Mihailovitch, a Serb leader who organized bands of guerrilla fighters. The Allied nations applauded Mihailovitch and began to send in supplies to strengthen his fight against the German armed forces.

Soon, however, a new resistance leader challenged Mihailovitch. Tito became the big name in Yugoslavia. An old-time revolutionary who had been active in Russia, Tito came out of the mountains of western Yugoslavia to form a guerrilla army of his own. His men were called the Partisans and they wanted a new kind of government as well as freedom from the Germans. It was not long before Tito commanded a larger following than Mihailovitch.

Tito and Mihailovitch were supposed to be fighting for the same cause, but this fact did not make them comrades in arms. Mihailovitch called Tito a communist and Tito labeled Mihailovitch a fascist. Each accused the other of seeking power at home instead of concentrating on the fight against the Germans. Tito even charged the Chetniks with helping the Nazis in their campaign to weaken the Partisans.

Russia supported Tito from the beginning. At first, Britain and the United States favored Mihailovitch, but finally they were won over to Tito.

Before the war was over, Tito had extended his power over all Yugoslavia. As soon as peace came, he started to remodel the country along Russian lines. This meant tearing down a way of life which had changed little since the Middle Ages. Although King Alexander had put through cer-

tain reforms, Yugoslavia was still an almost feudal country.

Tito introduced a new constitution which faithfully follows Russia's. It brings foreign trade and numerous industries under government control. It provides for central planning of the country's economic life. It calls for dividing up the great estates among small farmers.

Like Russia's constitution, the new Yugoslav charter provides for a two-house legislature, but places supreme power in a special board called a presidium. The communist party has major control of this board.

Once in power, Tito made short work of his political rivals. King Peter was ousted when the new constitution proclaimed Yugoslavia a federated republic instead of a monarchy. Mihailovitch was tried and executed as a war criminal.

### Friend of Russia

Tito today is the same staunch friend of Russia that he has long been. It is claimed that he serves as a front man for Stalin in international situations where the Soviet Union does not want to take action openly.

For example, many observers believe that Yugoslavia would not have been so bold as to shoot down American planes if she had not had Russian prompting and support. Russia wanted to use this incident, it is said, to sound out the western powers—to see how far she and the nations under her influence can go without risking serious trouble.

Other observers contend that this is an unfair and dangerous accusation against Russia. They say there has been absolutely no evidence to indicate that Russia had anything to do with Yugoslavia's drastic action against our planes. Tito, according to these observers, was angry at the United States for having opposed Yugoslav control of Trieste, so he tried to get revenge.

It is a fact that there has been no evidence produced to show that Russia had anything to do with the Yugoslavian incident. It is also a fact that Tito and Stalin are working in close harmony, and they are expected to continue doing so. What effect their cooperation will have on the rest of Europe, only the future can tell.

Meanwhile, outsiders will watch with interest Tito's attempt to keep the mixed and conflicting nationalities within his country united, and to modernize Yugoslavia's backward system of agriculture and industry. His own future may depend in large part upon the success he achieves along these lines.



Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia

ACHE



# History and Geography of the Balkans

*This Mountainous Area Contains World's Greatest Mixture of Peoples*

THE Balkan Peninsula takes its name from the mountains which run westward from the Black Sea into Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The word *Balkan* itself means mountain, and it well describes this rugged region.

Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, European Turkey, and Albania make up the Balkan Peninsula. Hungary, although not actually a Balkan country, is generally included in discussions of these lands, for her interests are closely related to theirs.

No area of similar size in the world has a greater mixture of peoples than is to be found in the Balkans. In an area not much larger than Texas live 60 million people. They are divided by mountains, by customs, by numerous racial and religious differences, and by nationality. Nearly every Balkan country has one or more large minority groups. It would be utterly impossible to carve up the area in such a way as to unite the various races and nationalities into separate countries.

In Yugoslavia, for example, the population is composed in large part of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. But in addition, there are about half a million each of Bulgarians, Germans, Magyars (Hungarians), and Albanians. There are also 250,000 Romanians as well as 180,000 Czechs and Ruthenians.

## Countless Invasions

This conglomeration of peoples came about as a result of the many invasions of the Balkans throughout history. Because this area is the land bridge connecting Europe and Asia—the West and the East—and because of its dominating position on the Mediterranean Sea, it has been invaded many times by the Russians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Turks, and others.

Each invasion has left its imprint. Thus, one may see in a typical Balkan city ruins of Roman baths, medieval monasteries, and Moslem mosques alongside modern office buildings.

The great majority of Balkan peoples are poor farmers. There are a number of large cities, but the bulk of the population lives on the land. If you were to go from our highly industrialized country to the Balkans, you would feel as though you had suddenly returned to the ancient past. You would see men and women and children working in fields with time-worn hand tools.

The Balkan area is not poor in natural resources. Even though it is very mountainous, there is sufficient fertile soil, if properly cultivated, to feed the people well. Hungary is famous for its grain and cattle. Romania is one of the leading oil-producing nations in the world. Yugoslavia has extensive lead, copper, and zinc supplies, as well as bauxite, from which aluminum is made.

But farming is carried on in most places by primitive methods. Industrial efficiency and modern machinery are also lacking to a considerable extent.

Nearly half of the Balkan peoples are illiterate. The growth of educational opportunities has been ex-

tremely slow, and there are still no schools in many sections. Consequently, there has never been much democracy in these nations. Before the war, they were all strong monarchies with weak parliaments.

A number of changes will have to take place before the Balkan people can achieve higher living standards and general contentment. In the first place, schools must be established throughout the area and arrangements made to release young people from work so they can attend classes. Wide education would undoubtedly go a long way toward promoting understanding and cooperation among the various racial, religious, and nationality groups.

In addition, there must be a cam-

over this region was absolute. From 1830 on, however, more and more of the Balkan peoples broke away from the Sultan's control. Finally, Turkey was deprived of all but a small bit of territory in Europe after the First World War.

Russia helped a great deal in this movement of liberation, and as a result she won considerable influence over the Balkans. Then England became concerned over Russia's growing power in that area, fearing that the Czarist government might some day, in the event of war, block her land route to India. For a long time, therefore, she opposed Russia's aims. The conflict between them led to the Crimean War (1854-56) and caused strained relations for many years.

minority groups were not sufficiently protected. Little attempt was made to help educate and modernize the Balkan nations so as to eliminate widespread poverty and promote better feelings among the mixed inhabitants.

Finally, no vigorous, united action was taken by the Allied powers when Germany first began to extend her domination over the Balkans. They permitted her to gain a stranglehold over these countries by making barter trade arrangements which were obviously designed to bring the Balkans completely under Nazi control.

The major powers today are repeating the same tactics that they have pursued in the past. Russia has controlling influence over at least three Balkan countries—Yugoslavia, Bul-



YUGOSLAVIA'S POSITION in relation to the other Balkan nations is shown on the map above

paign launched to modernize agriculture and industry. That will require a great deal of money, as will the educational program, and considerable outside assistance is needed by the Balkan nations in order to bring their social and economic systems up to the level of those in modern industrial countries such as England and the United States.

The amount of help they receive and the success of their modernization program will probably depend in large part upon the outcome of the present rivalry among the major powers in the Balkans. Russia and England, in particular, are bitter rivals in the effort to exert influence and control in this area.

This, of course, is not a new situation. There has been a century-old struggle among the big nations to gain control of the Balkans both for military and economic purposes. From the 1400's to the 1800's, Turkey's rule

When Germany and Austria, during the period prior to the First World War, spread their control and influence over the Balkans to an even greater extent than had the Czars, England shifted from a policy of hostility toward Russia to one of friendship. These two countries later fought together against Germany in the war.

The peace treaties after World War I reshuffled the various Balkan people into new national groupings, but basic problems were left unsolved. The victor powers did not unite in the determination to keep working at the Balkan as well as the European problem in general—to keep removing causes of friction before they reached the acute state.

Trade in the Balkans and elsewhere was stifled by ever-higher tariff barriers. Undemocratic governments were allowed to remain in power against the wishes of their people, thereby causing discontent and conflict. Mi-

garia, and Romania. British domination is still well established in Greece. Both the British and Russians claim that they are not interfering in the political affairs of these nations, but they both have troops stationed in them.

If this sort of rivalry and conflict continues in the Balkans, there will be little hope for peace and progress in that region. Only through united, unselfish action on the part of the major powers can the Balkan peoples benefit and prosper. They need loans from the World Bank, opportunities to trade freely among themselves and with other countries, and freedom from outside domination.

Will they be given these necessary advantages, or will they continue to be the source of rivalry and conflict among the major powers? Not only their future but also that of the whole world depends upon the answer to this question.



## Historical Backgrounds - - American Dream

THE colonists who came to America had varying goals in mind. They were spurred onward by different motives, but uppermost in all their minds was the belief that here, in a new land, they would have a better chance to get ahead.

Most of these colonists were poor. As James Truslow Adams said in his *Epic of America*, "They came from prisons, from hovels, from little farm cottages, from town shops, from country manor houses and rectories, but never from palaces." These people dreamed of a land where opportunity would be enjoyed by all.

There was not complete equality of opportunity in the colonies, and this ideal has not been fully realized during the later years of our history. We all know that. A child in a very poor family does not have as good a chance to be strong and healthy as if his parents were well-to-do. There is more sickness among the poor. Our health statistics prove that beyond question.

Poor children have fewer educational opportunities. They are more likely to be compelled to find employment before they are through high school. Since they do not have skill, they are obliged to take whatever jobs they can find. They may have to accept work which is hard, which tires them, which leaves them with little inspiration to read and study and educate themselves. They may be obliged to take jobs which do not lead to higher positions. Far larger numbers of the poor than of the well-to-do get pocketed in places where there is little reward in money or in opportunity to grow.

There are boys and girls who are



EARLY COLONIZERS, as well as later immigrants to our shores, looked upon this as a country of great opportunity. Their dream has been realized to a large extent, but there is still much progress to be made.

denied opportunities to do their best work because of race or because of nationality. There are many other bars to advancement, and so long as these bars exist, we are failing to achieve a completely democratic society, and we are failing to fulfill the ideal of equal opportunity.

While, however, we cannot be satisfied with the progress we have made, we can and should remember two things. One is that we have gone farther in the direction of equality of opportunity than have the people of most other countries, and the second is that we are continuing our progress in that direction.

In many countries, class lines are drawn tightly. This is true even in England, which politically is a very

democratic country. There and in most of the European and Asiatic nations, it is very hard for the poor to rise above their class.

The notion prevails in these countries that the poor classes are somehow inferior; that they are different and they are simply not supposed to go to the schools attended by the wealthy or aspire to the same positions. This situation is slowly changing in England and some of the other democratic nations, but it still exists to a considerable extent throughout the world.

In our country it is easier than elsewhere for one, even though poor, to get away to school and develop his abilities, and if he does so, he will be far along toward a satisfying life.

## The United Nations in Action

### Economic and Social Council Now Meeting

THE UN Economic and Social Council is seeking to improve living conditions for the average citizen of the world, whether he be an American, a Chilean, an Indian, or an Ethiopian. That is a big task, and the future of world peace may depend upon the success of this undertaking.

The United Nations Charter, in setting up the Economic and Social Council, said that the Council was to promote higher standards of living and full employment throughout the world: that it was to help in solving economic, social, and health problems on a world-wide basis; and that it was to promote universal respect for human rights. Its broad program was to include almost all world problems except those of a political nature.

The Economic and Social Council is made up of the representatives of 18 nations elected by the General Assembly. There are no permanent members, and there are no special privileges for the members. All nations represented have equal voting rights, and decisions are made by a majority vote. Members of this agency keep changing from year to year, so that all nations may be represented at one time or another.

The Council's chief duties are to study problems in its various fields, to report the results of its study, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly. It can call interna-

tional conferences to discuss health, education, economic conditions, and related matters.

Another duty of the Economic and Social Council is to coordinate the work of the international agencies already in operation—the International Labor Office, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the new International Civil Aviation Organization, and others. The Council tries to direct the work of



these agencies toward the goals set by the UN—economic and social opportunity for all. It also tries to prevent duplication of effort among the agencies.

Although it was set up only about 10 months ago, the Economic and Social Council is already tackling world-wide problems of reconstruction. Its 18 members, including the United States which is serving a one-year term, were elected by the General Assembly early this year. Later the

Council met and elected Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar of India as its president. At the same time members of the Council's various subcommittees, or commissions, were appointed. These commissions are constantly at work in carrying out the duties which have been given to them by the Council.

Right now the Council, which is meeting in New York, is most concerned with refugee and relief problems in Europe. It is also studying the complicated Danube River shipping problem, and it is trying to speed reconstruction in Europe's devastated areas.

At the time that the United Nations Charter was drawn up, it was said that the battle for peace would be fought on two main fronts. One was the security front, where victory would mean freedom from fear of aggression. The other was the economic and social front, where victory would mean freedom from want.

The Economic and Social Council is one of the three leading UN agencies involved in the fight on these two fronts. The others, of course, are the Security Council and the General Assembly. If the Economic and Social Council can help to establish decent living standards throughout the world, it will lessen conflicts among peoples and make easier the work of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

## Study Guide

### Supreme Court

1. What is the routine followed by the Supreme Court in handling its work?
2. How are legal cases brought to the Court? What type of case attracts the most public attention, and why is this kind of case important?
3. Show how the Constitution may be interpreted in two different ways in relation to one subject, such as a child labor law.
4. How do the Supreme Court justices often differ in their interpretation of the laws and Constitution?
5. What quarrel of a more personal nature has arisen between members of the Court?
6. Summarize the arguments set forth by Justice Jackson's supporters in this quarrel. Give also the arguments made by those who support Justice Black.

### Discussion

1. Some observers say that when the Supreme Court declares a law passed by Congress unconstitutional, the Court has taken over the powers of Congress. Do you agree with this statement, or do you think it wise to have the acts of Congress reviewed by the Court when there is doubt as to whether a law is constitutional?
2. Do you think the nation has benefited from Court decisions which give a broad interpretation of the Constitution, or do you think the Constitution should be given a narrow interpretation?

### Yugoslavia

1. Why is Yugoslavia—a small, undeveloped nation—so frequently a source of trouble for other countries?
2. How did territory now a part of Yugoslavia figure in the outbreak of World War I?
3. How was the present Yugoslavia formed?
4. What disputes with neighboring countries occurred during Yugoslavia's early years as a kingdom?
5. How was Yugoslavia brought into World War II?
6. What two groups within Yugoslavia fought to control that nation during the recent war?
7. With which of the great powers is Yugoslavia now most friendly?

### Discussion

1. Some observers argue that communism speeds the development of nations like Yugoslavia, where the people are uneducated and industry and agriculture are primitive. Communism, these observers say, forces the development of the nation, and in the end its dictatorship will give way to democratic government. Do you agree with this?
2. Do you think Yugoslavia will develop her industry and agriculture more quickly under the present communist government than she would have under her former monarchy?
3. In your opinion, is Yugoslavia a greater threat to peace now than she was in the prewar days?

### Miscellaneous

1. Has the American or National League won more World Series pennants?
2. How did Tito happen to become a Communist?
3. What is the nature of Britain's coal crisis?
4. Briefly review the Potsdam Conference. Name the leading men at the conference and tell of some of the problems which they acted upon.
5. What is the role of the Economic and Social Council in the UN set-up?
6. Describe some of the destructive possibilities of pilotless planes as listed by Hanson Baldwin, the military writer.

### Pronunciations

Montenegro—mon ti nee' gro  
Sarajevo—sah rah yeh' vo  
Versailles—vair sy'  
Croatia—kro ay' shuh  
Croats—kro' ats  
Salonika—sah luh nee' kuh  
Josip Broz—yo' sip broz  
Tito—tee' toe  
Mihailovitch—mi hy' lo vich  
Ramaswami Mudaliar—rah mah swah mee dau le' ar



# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## "The 'Drone': Portent of Push-Button War," by Hanson Baldwin, The New York Times Magazine.

Drones, pilotless planes, flown by remote control, will soon be a familiar sight in the skyways of the world as rehearsals begin for "push-button war" in the air. When used along with the atomic bomb, the drone has endless possibilities for destruction.

Fleets of drones—all of them carrying bombs of one kind or another—could probably destroy the air defenses of any city or area in the world. Only one or two of a fleet of hundreds of ships might be carrying an atomic bomb. To insure the safety of the guarded area, the enemy would have to shoot down all the drones. Such a feat would be impossible.

Drones in great numbers, controlled by other planes well beyond anti-aircraft range, could crash at night into naval bases or factories. They could be fitted with automatic cameras for photo-reconnaissance flights either at high or low level. If enough were sent over a strategic area, some of them would be bound to return with their valuable photographic information.

Drones today can be taken off, flown, landed and maneuvered, much like piloted aircraft, and some of the newest types can even be put through a series of "aerobatics." Test pilots may no longer be necessary, for the newest type of drone operation permits remote control operators—on the ground or in another plane—to put the plane under test for dives, steep banks and other maneuvers, while television devices record stresses, strains, and other vital facts.

Drones thus add a new and terrible instrument to the growing armory of Mars. In close competition with them will be trans-oceanic rockets and robots, travelling at great altitudes and high speeds.

## "You Can't Patent That!" by Elliott H. Marrus, Rotarian.

Not all that glitters is invention, according to the United States Patent Office. To win a patent, an article



HANSON BALDWIN, noted military writer, describes the terribly destructive possibilities of pilotless planes

must be new, useful, and workable. It does not have to be commercially desirable. But its patent will guarantee the inventor 17 years in which he has the exclusive right to use his invention. After that, it becomes common property.

Newness means that the product has not already been invented. There was a legal battle over the newness of the humble pencil eraser. The court decided against awarding it a patent because the innovator had only combined two well-known things, the pencil and the rubber eraser, without really changing their form or result.

Defining the usefulness of an invention presents many problems. You might perfect the most ingenious device imaginable, but if it were to be used solely for gambling, you could not get the blessing of a patent.

A great many things are patented but do not gain wide use. For example, patents have been granted for a locket for holding used chewing gum, for a convention badge made of candy which could be eaten when the

delegates went home, for railway cars constructed so that in a head-on crash the cars would not crack up, but would ride smoothly one over another. These are but three of hundreds of novel ideas which are patented every year.

The third test, workability, does not cause much trouble. All the law asks is that the invention do what the inventor claims it will.

The invention bug may bite anybody. Abraham Lincoln proudly patented a boat buoy. Altogether over two million Better Ideas have been patented in the United States.

## "Liberty's Sixtieth," by Robert Joe Botsford, Milwaukee Journal Green Sheet.

On next October 23, the Statue of Liberty will be 60 years old. Strong and unmindful of wind and rain, "Liberty" has welcomed home her sons of three wars and held high the promise of freedom to 18 million immigrants. The 151-foot statue was a gift from France.

Edouard Laboulaye, a Frenchman who loved America, first suggested this gift. The money was solicited in voluntary contributions and lotteries in France. A young sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi, was chosen to make the statue. Its iron skeleton was designed by Gustave Eiffel, who later erected the Eiffel tower in Paris. Remembering violent Atlantic storms, Eiffel provided the statue with a generous margin of strength.

The statue weighs 220 tons. Its giant head, modeled by Bartholdi's mother, can accommodate 40 people inside it. Three hundred thousand rivets hold "Liberty" together.

## "Microscopic Murder May Save Your Life," by Tom Bernard, American.

Biologists are training fighters for microscopic civil war. They have discovered that certain microbes produce drugs which can destroy disease germs in the human body.

The most familiar names for these drugs are penicillin and streptomycin. Other varieties have long tongue-twisting titles, and some are not yet named at all. In tests against pneumonia, heart disease, gangrene, and diphtheria, many of the drugs have

already proved their curative value.

Louis Pasteur in 1877 first expressed his opinion that micro-organisms existed which would attack and destroy disease germs. But Pasteur's suggestion produced no definite results for more than a generation.

Quite by accident a major miracle occurred in a London laboratory in 1928. A germ drifted in through an open window and contaminated a mold being used to grow disease microbes. The bacteriologist who had prepared the mold, Sir Alexander Fleming, noticed that in a few hours the new microbe had destroyed the disease germs. After that Fleming and others worked unceasingly to determine the effect of his find on various diseases.

Use of the new drugs in war proved their worth. Many hopeless cases were cured through their administration. Of the drugs now known, penicillin, streptomycin, and gramicidin are the most promising. Scattered across the land are thousands of biologists working to isolate new microbes to kill disease germs.

## "Checkup on Freedom," editorial comment, Christian Science Monitor.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which will defend a murderer, a martyr, a Communist, or a banker, if it believes the Bill of Rights in the Constitution is being violated, has issued what it calls a balance sheet for the year since the fighting war ended.

The record reports 12 gains for rights of racial minorities against but three losses. With respect to freedom of speech, it cites four victories against two losses.

Taking the record as a whole, the Civil Liberties Union feels very encouraged. It thinks that individual rights and liberties are being respected to an increasing extent.

Of course there is usually a difference of opinion as to how much freedom an individual or a minority should have when such freedom comes into conflict with the public as a whole. But it is worth while to examine the opinions of an organization which devotes its full time to the task of safeguarding our civil liberties.

## S M I L E S

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

"Do you know any reliable rule for estimating the cost of living?"  
"Yes. Take your income—whatever that may be—and add 10 per cent."



"We haven't lost a relay race since we started using a dynamite stick for a baton!"

Smith was watching the local hockey team getting ready. At the last minute it was found that the referee was missing.

"I say," shouted one of the players to Smith, "do you know enough about hockey to referee?"  
"I know enough about hockey," replied Smith, "not to referee."

"In your advertisement you said that there was a sting in the air after sundown," complained the summer boarder.  
"Well," replied the hotel proprietor, "take a look at those mosquitoes."

One of our local boys notified the Department of Justice that he was receiving threatening letters. The investigators arrived and found that the letters were from the Treasury Department warning him to pay his income tax or else.

"Yes, sir," panted the new shepherd, "I got all the sheep in, but I had to run some to get the lambs."  
"Lambs, you idiot! Those 14 little ones are jack rabbits!"



# The Story of the Week

## Announcement

There has been an emergency condition in the printing industry of Washington for a number of days, caused by uncertainties in the making of a new contract between employers and union workers. This has made it necessary for us to change our press schedules. As a result we have been unable this week to include the complete news pages. The longer articles appear as usual, and we hope to resume the late news features next week.

## World Series

This year's World Series is the first one since 1918 in which a Boston team has taken part. The Series, since its origin, has been won 26 times by American League ball clubs, and 16 times by teams from the National League.

Aside from pitchers, the most publicized player of the year has been ex-Marine Ted Williams, of the Boston Red Sox. His excellent batting played a big part in putting that team in the World Series.

Until recent years, baseball has been largely a sport of the United States alone. No other countries have ever been invited to send teams to the so-called "World Series." Just before



Ted Williams

the war, however, other nations were showing increasing interest in the game. During the war our American soldiers helped to spread baseball enthusiasm to other continents. Some fans are wondering how long it will be until a real "world series," with international competition, develops.

## Refresher—Potsdam

The last time that the heads of the Big Three nations met was at Potsdam, Germany, in the summer of 1945. Because of the fact that news stories are constantly referring back to that meeting, it is well to refresh our minds concerning what took place there.

Delegations from the United States, Great Britain, and Russia attended that conference. Throughout the meeting, the American group was headed by President Truman, and the Russian delegation was led by Premier Stalin. As the conference began, Prime Minister Winston Churchill was the chief representative of Great Britain. After his defeat in the British elections, however, he was replaced by the new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee.

An important act at Potsdam was the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers. This Council, on which our chief representative is Secretary of State Brynes, has met from time to time since last summer to discuss peace problems.

In addition, the Potsdam Conference made plans for the governing of Germany and other conquered nations, arranged to bring Nazi war criminals to trial, agreed upon certain points concerning reparations payments to be collected from enemy countries, and discussed the problem of peace treaties.



INTERNAL STRIFE kept prewar France divided and weak. The crowd above, which demonstrates on behalf of its own needs, makes international observers wonder whether France again is to be split into many small, warring factions

Much of the work at Potsdam was done in secret. As a result, there have been some heated arguments among the major powers as to the exact decisions which were reached. For instance, Poland now contends that she was definitely promised a large portion of territory in prewar eastern Germany. Secretary of State Brynes, on the other hand, maintains that the permanent location of Poland's boundary in this area remains to be settled in the Germany peace treaty.

Other issues of this kind are frequently raised in connection with decisions which were supposed to have been made by the leaders at Potsdam.

## UN's Home

When the General Assembly of the United Nations meets again it will have a new home—but still a temporary one. The UN has taken over one of the large buildings used during the World's Fair some years ago. The building is located on Long Island, a few miles from Manhattan.

The building is a long, one-story structure with glass-brick walls. Since 1941, it has been used as a skating rink. It has sufficient floor space to seat 5,000 people. The city of New York has spent \$1,200,000 in refitting the building and beautifying the grounds.

Eventually it is planned that the UN headquarters will be built on the New York-Connecticut border.

## Marshal Tito

Because Yugoslavia has been so much in the news, the name of her dictator, Marshal Tito, has become almost as well known to Americans as the name of Stalin and Attlee. Few realize, however, that the Marshal's real name is Josip Broz. Like Stalin and other famous communists, he now goes by the name he used back in the days when the police were looking for him.

Broz was born in Croatia, the region which is now northern Yugoslavia. Fighting for Austria during World War I, he was captured by the Russians. When the communist revolution of 1917 broke out, Broz fought on the side of the revolutionists, and he has fought for communist principles ever since.

On his return to his home, he became a metal worker. He spent much of his time stirring up the people against the government of King Alexander, and he was arrested and sent to jail for six years. When the Germans invaded Yugoslavia in 1941, he went to Russia to ask for help, then fought the Nazis until the end of the war last summer.

Today Marshal Tito lives in grand style in a palace once occupied by the king. He is a large, heavy man who likes to dress in gaudy uniforms well decorated with medals. Like every other dictator, he has plenty of enemies, and he is surrounded by agents of the secret police wherever he goes. Always at his side is his big police dog, Tiger, a war veteran, like his master.

## British Coal Crisis

Britain, one of the world's greatest coal-producing nations, is sorely in need of coal. Before the war she sold her coal all over the globe. Now she not only has none to sell, but she hasn't enough to warm the homes of her people and keep factories going.

There is still plenty of coal in British mines, but the trouble is that there are not nearly enough miners to dig it. In the years before World War

II, miners were so poorly paid and so often out of work that most of them encouraged their sons to go into other trades. Thousands did so, and during the war Britain had to send some of her drafted men to the mines instead of putting them into uniform.

Now that the war is over, few veterans want to work in the mines. Coal piles are dwindling rapidly, and it looks as though England will be short 20 million tons by the time 1947 rolls around. Many factories may be forced to cease operating. Goods will become even scarcer than they are now, and the British will have little to export.

The coal shortage has brought Britain face to face with the most serious problem that has faced her at home since the defeat of Germany.

## Displaced Persons

One of the blackest Nazi war crimes was the shipping of millions of people in crowded cattle cars to places far from their homes. Now a large number of these displaced persons are returning to their homes. Also on the road are thousands of Polish, German, and Hungarian families who have had to leave their homes because boundary lines have changed and the governments now in power want them to live somewhere else.

Unhappiest of all these unhappy people are two million displaced persons (DP's) who have nowhere to go. Perhaps a million of these unfortunates will find homes in the countries where they are now living in temporary camps, but the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is worried about the remaining million, most of whom are now in Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Of these DP's about 125,000 are Jews, chiefly from Poland. The rest are Poles, Yugoslavs, or citizens of the small Baltic Sea countries which Russia took over during the war. Most of them don't want to go back to the countries from which they came because they dislike and fear the governments which are at present in control.

UNRRA has asked the nations of the world to offer homes to these people, but so far only Brazil has agreed to do so. She will accept 100,000, but would like to have Portuguese and Italians.



SCHOOL IN BERLIN. Children of seven nationalities attend a school for Allied youths conducted by a WAC officer in Berlin. Their fathers take some time off to play with them.